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Definitions of Independent Variable on the Web:

In regression, the independent variable is the one that is supposed to explain the other; the term is a synonym for "explanatory variable." Usually, one regresses the "dependent variable" on the "independent variable." There is not always a clear choice of the independent variable. The independent variable is usually plotted on the horizontal axis. Independent in this context does not mean the same thing as statistically independent.

stat-www.berkeley.edu/~stark/SticiGui/Text/gloss.htm

Independent variables are the factors whose effects are to be studied and manipulated in an experiment. They are called independent because the experimenter is free to choose their levels. Examples are aging time, dollars spent on advertising, assembly line number, or type of catalyst. There are two types of independent variables which are often treated differently in statistical analyses: (1) quantitative variables which differ in amounts that can be ordered (e.g. weight of zinc in a battery, temperature of a process, age of subject). (2) qualitative variables which differ in "types" that can not be ordered (e.g. method of training, brand of car, gender of subject). By convention when graphing data, the independent variable is plotted along the X-axis with the dependent variable on the Y-axis.

www.statlets.com/usermanual/glossary.htm

An independent variable is a factor that is intentionally varied by the experimenter. In a lettuce seed bioassay, the usual independent variable is the concentration of the solution to which the seeds are exposed.

ei.cornell.edu/student/glossary.asp

A variable that is controlled or manipulated by the researcher. See also predictor variables or factor.

<https://www.quirks.com/resources/glossary.asp>

An exposure, risk factor, or other characteristic being observed or measured that is hypothesized to influence an event or manifestation (the dependent variable).

www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/epi_gloss.htm

Variable in a statistical test that is thought to be controlling through cause and effect the value of observations in another dependent variable modelled in the test.

www.geog.ouc.bc.ca/physgeog/physgeoglos/i.html

Any of those variables of a problem, chosen according to convenience, which may arbitrarily be specified, and which then determine the other or dependent variables of the problem.

roland.lerc.nasa.gov/~dglover/dictionary/i.html

the variable presumed to cause a change in the dependent variable.

www.tulane.edu/~jruscher/dept/345definitions.html

in an experimental setting, a variable that is controlled or manipulated by the researcher. In most multivariate analyses, however, these are simply the variables used to predict an outcome (or dependent) variable. Also known as predictor variables.

www.momentumresearchgroup.com/leadership-glossary.html

In regression analysis, when a random variable, y , is expressed as a function of variables x_1, x_2, \dots , plus a stochastic term, the x 's are known as "independent variables."

nces.ed.gov/pubs2001/proj01/appendixD.asp

A variable in an experiment whose value is thought to affect the value of another variable (dependent variable)

www.saurageresearch.com/glossary.html

A variable presumed to influence or precede another variable (dependent variable). The variable is systematically manipulated by the researcher to determine changes in the dependent variable. Also known as the experimental variable or moderating variable. internal validity: The degree to which the instrument (statements) or procedure in a study measures what it is supposed to measure. interval scale: A measurement of a variable which results in the classification of phenomena into a set of attributes with equal distances or intervals separating them (1=Strongly Agree, 2=Agree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5 =Strongly Agree). intervening variable: A variable that follows the independent variable and precedes the dependent variable, sometimes manipulated to determine effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable through the means of covariation. investigator effect: The impact of the scientist on the research process. J

www.prm.nau.edu/prm447/definitions.htm

An independent variable is a factor whose effects are to be studied and manipulated in an experiment (i.e. exposure to market, size, and/or value risk).

library.dfaus.com/glossary/

An independent variable is the variable you have control over, what you can choose and manipulate. It is usually what you think will affect the dependent variable. In some cases, you may not be able to manipulate the independent variable. It may be something that is already there and is fixed, something you would like to evaluate with respect to how it affects something else, the dependent variable.

www.bio.gasou.edu/bio-home/harvey/glossary.ee.html

A variable created as an input or predictor used in a model to generate the outcome (the dependent variable).

www.bridgefieldgroup.com/glos4.htm

The variable that is manipulated by the experimenter. By attempting to isolate all other factors, one can determine the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. For example: What is the influence of brightness of light (independent variable) on whether people read billboard text (dependent variable)? In this example, the experimenter would vary the brightness of the light and measure recollection on text.

www.bellomyresearch.com/definitions.htm

A factor or condition that is experimentally or otherwise manipulated and whose influence on the dependent variable is under investigation.

www.esb.utexas.edu/surge/Resources&Links/glossary.htm

A variable not influenced by or dependent on other variables in experiments. p. 180

users.wbs.warwick.ac.uk/dibb_simkin/student/glossary/ch06.html

A variable that is controlled or fixed by the researcher. This variable may have an effect on the dependent variable. Also known as X-variable, predictor variable, explanatory variable, and factor.

www.mh.state.oh.us/offices/oper/glossary.html

The factor that is used as a predictor in a regression analysis. The independent variable is conceptualized as accounting for changes in the dependent variable.

www.uwo.ca/aboutuwo/fequity/appende.html

A variable that is controlled or manipulated by the researcher and exerts some influence on another (dependent) variable (also known as a causal variable).

glencoe.com/sec/busadmin/marketing/dp/mktg_resrch/gloss.shtml

The experimental variable that the researcher manipulates.

www.socialpolicy.ca/i.htm

A variable that is independent of what the participant does. See also dependent variable.

lms.thomsonlearning.com/hbcp/glossary/glossary.taf

the variable controlled or changed by the experimenter

www.brawleyhigh.org/integratedproject/glossary.htm

Variable which is manipulated (varied) in an experiment. The independent variable in the example is amount of alcohol to be consumed.

www.brookes.ac.uk/schools/social/psych/designgl.html

(statistics) a variable whose values are independent of changes in the values of other variables

www.cogsci.princeton.edu/cgi-bin/webwn

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